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Grack Growth Behavior Investigating Three-Jimensional Effect on Incompressible Materia **C**

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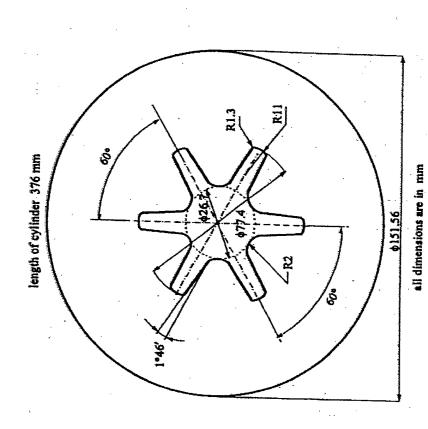
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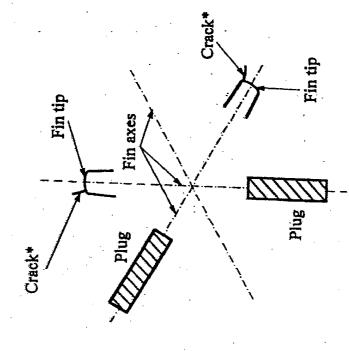
Investigate the effect of crack location on the crack growth behavior in centrally perforated cylinders under internal pressure.



Specimen Dimensions and Crack -ocations



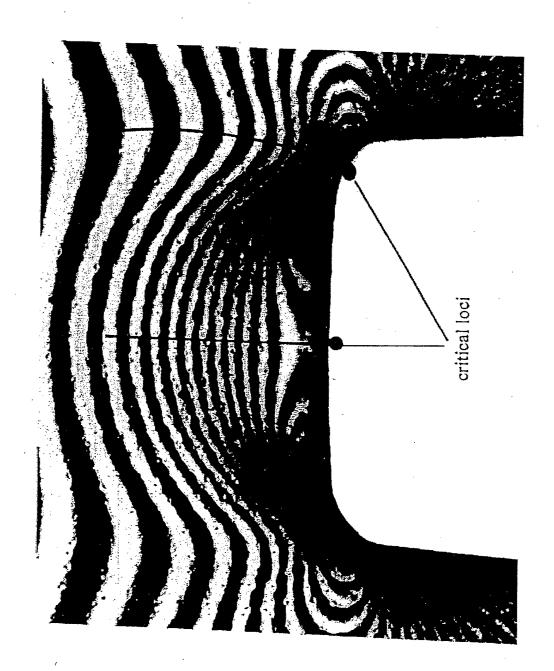




* Path of crack to maximum depth

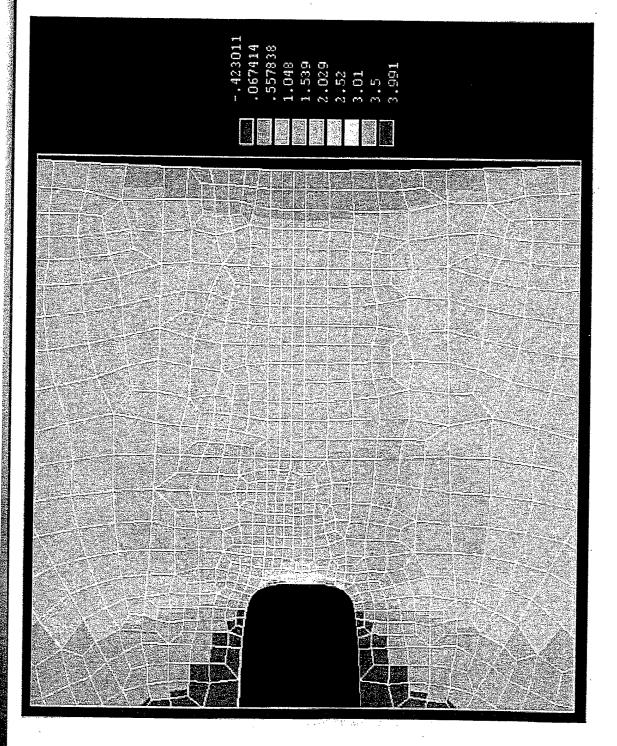






Contour Plot of Stress Gyy (No Crack)





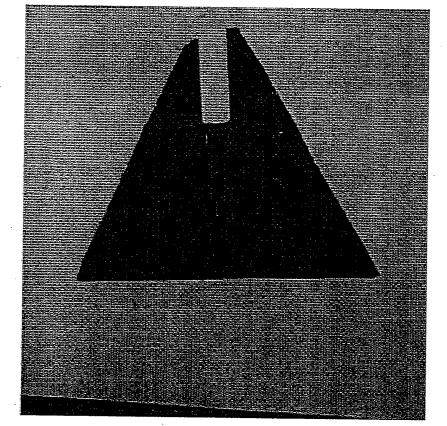


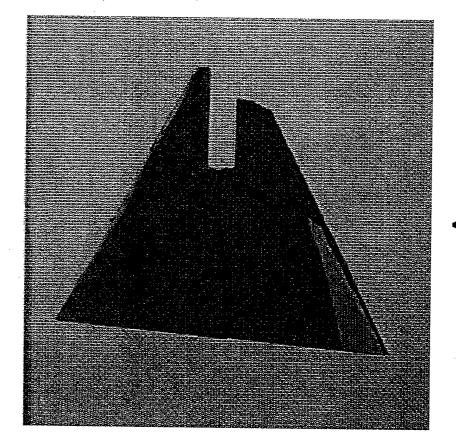




Two-Dimensional Crack Growth Tests





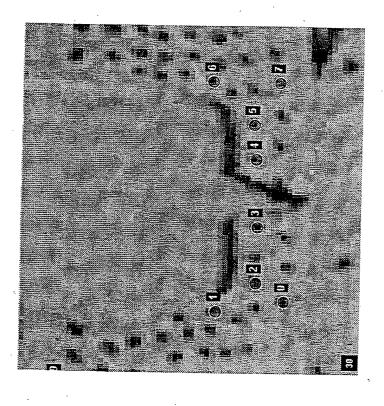


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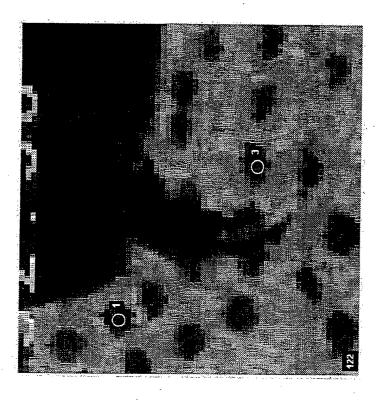


Two-Dimensional Crack Growth Tests





Crack initiated at the center of the fin

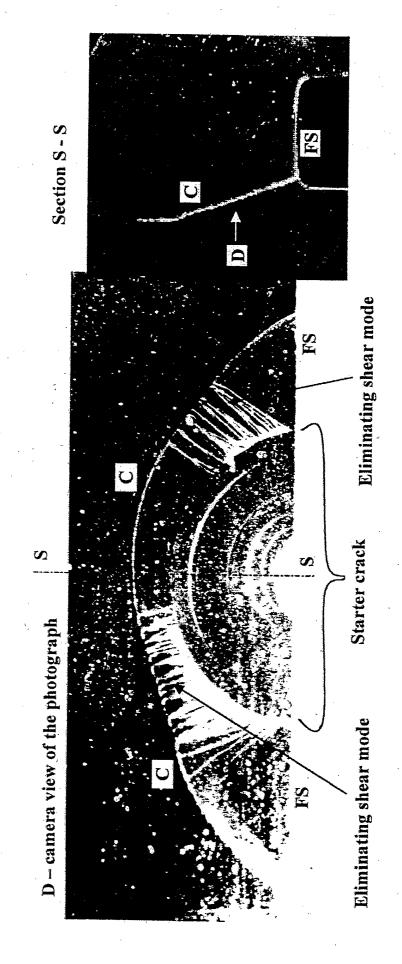


Crack initiated at the corner of the fin



Typical Off-Axis Inclined Crack Which is Perpendicular to the Fin Surface





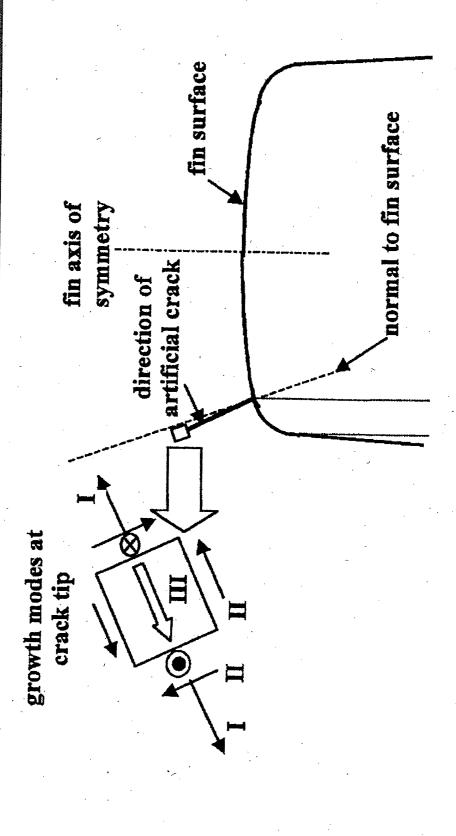
magnification factor 3.68

FS – fin surface C – crack front



Stress Distribution at Crack Tip

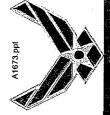




I = Normal Stress (Mode I)

II = In-Plane Shear (Mode II)

III = Out-of-Plane Shear (Mode III)



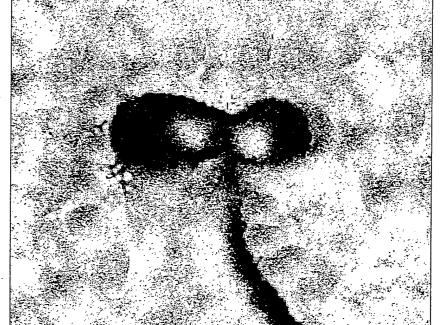
Photoelastic Fringe Patterns





Crack Turning Incomplete

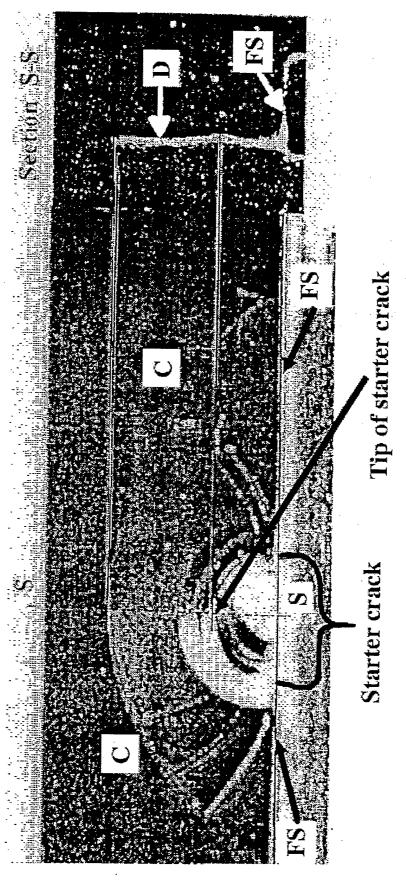






Typical Off-Axis Straight Crack Which is Parallel to the Fin Axis





Fin surface

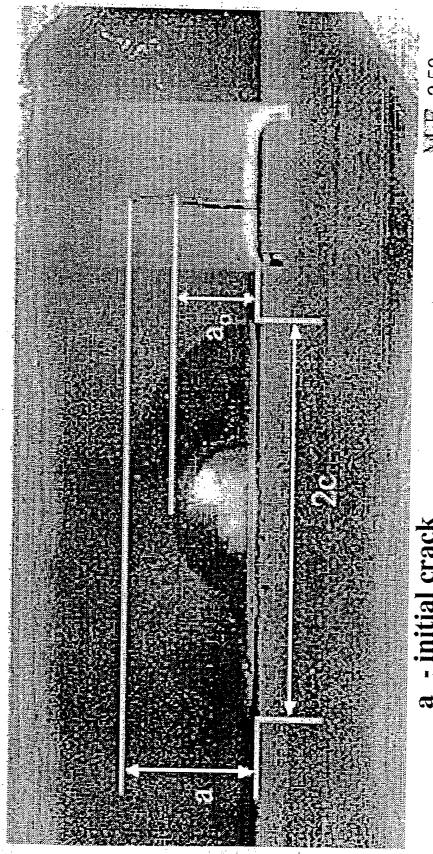
C - crack front

D - camera view of the photograph

Magnification factor: 1.73

Voical Symmetric Crack Which is Near the Fin Axis





a, - initial crack a - final crack



Conclusions:



- When the crack is perpendicular to the fin surface, a significant three-dimensional effect occurs during crack turning.
- During crack turning, normal mode (Mode I) and shear modes (Mode II and Mode III) are developed at the crack tip.
- crack grows under normal mode (Mode I loading). After the crack turning process is completed, the
- When the crack is parallel to the fin axis, there is no crack turning observed and the crack grows under normal mode only.
- Crack turning induces a significant reduction in crack growth rate.